

## ALLIES BACK AGAIN ON GREEK SOIL

FACE PURSUERS BY DAY AND  
RETREAT BY NIGHT, NEARLY  
CUT OFF.

### ITALIANS LOSING IN TRIPOLI

Turks Winning Ascendancy In Mesopotamia—British Offering Only Nominal Resistance to Moslems.

London.—The Anglo-French forces have begun a general retirement from Southern Serbia, and it is suggested that their destination is the region of Saloniki.

This retirement was necessitated by the Bulgarians and Germans opposed to the allies a threat of an outflanking movement from Petrovo where the Bulgarians have arrived, and by danger to their line of communication from Bulgarian irregulars who had crossed the Greek frontier.

Attack after attack was repulsed, but the Bulgarians still came on and each evening the allies fell back to new positions, where events of the day before were repeated.

King Constantine has promised to use his army to protect the retiring force if they undertake to re-embark, and has shown his good faith by preventing Bulgarian raiding bands from destroying the allies' communications, but it is doubtful whether the allies will agree to evacuate Saloniki, which under the guns of their ships, would prove a good defensive position and a base from which other operations could be undertaken.

It is on this point that negotiations between Greece and the allies are now proceeding and the feeling here is at Paris and Rome is given briefly in the following paragraph printed in large type by the Evening Star.

"The moment is approaching when the Greek government must decide. The allies, now more than ever before, require freedom of movement at Saloniki. Hitherto their demands had been met by procrastination and a refusal now will mean war."

Italians Lose 6,000 Men in Tripoli. Berlin.—Reports from Constantinople say that well-organized Semite tribesmen and Tripolitarians have occupied the village of Tripoli.

The Italians are said to have lost 6,000 men in killed and to have abandoned a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

### Turks Gaining Ascendancy.

Constantinople.—An official report given out here indicates that the Turks are steadily gaining the ascendancy in the Mesopotamia and that the British expedition, following its long retreat from the vicinity of Bagdad, is now offering less effective resistance.

### KAISER RECALLS ATTACHES

Says Explanation Is Satisfactory and Asks U. S. to Guarantee Safety.

Washington, D. C.—Emperor William has personally withdrawn Capt. Boy-Ed and Von Papen, the naval and military attaches of the German embassy here, and has made a personal request that the United States get safe conduct for them and their successors. This was formally announced by Secretary Lansing.

Ambassador von Bernstorff said the American reply to Germany's request for the reasons for asking the recalls had been satisfactory. After leaving Secretary Lansing he Count refused to make any statement.

It was made plain that the recall of the attaches was perfectly satisfactory to Emperor William.

### One Killed in Labor Fight.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—One man was shot and killed and two others badly wounded in an attack by five unidentified men here on a squad of non-union painters who were at work on a local hospital.

### Dr. Dernburg in Vienna.

London.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that Dr. Bernhard Dernburg has arrived at Vienna on a political mission.

### England Recognizes Carranza.

London.—The foreign office announced that Great Britain had recognized the Carranza government in Mexico.

### \$750,000 to Salvation Army.

London.—The late Edward Mossom, who died recently, bequeathed \$750,000 to the Salvation Army.

### Revenue Men Want More Pay.

New York.—Special committees representing employees of the internal revenue department throughout the United States resolved to ask congress to place them under civil service and increased salaries.

### Washington Dry Law Upheld.

Olympia, Wash.—The Washington state prohibition law was upheld by the supreme court here. Two of the six judges filed a dissenting opinion. The law becomes effective Jan. 1, 1918.

## HOLY CARPET LEAVING CAIRO



The general declaration by the Moslems of war against the allies followed closely the annual religious ceremony of sending the holy carpet from Cairo to Mecca. This photograph, taken from the ramparts of the Cairo citadel, shows a scene in the great square just before the caravan started. The parts of the holy carpet are hung on wooden frames.

## AIDS IN STRIKE SCHEMES TRIED TO SMUGGLE PAPERS

CONSULAR AGENTS SAID TO BE IMPLICATED.

Federal Agents Obtain Evidence Against Members of German and Austrian Staffs.

New York, Dec. 11.—United States Attorney Marshall said that the grand jury investigating the alleged activities of Franz von Rintelen to instigate strikes in munition factories would reconvene next week, probably Wednesday.

Evidence obtained by the district attorney's office and agents of the department of justice, it was learned, definitely implicates certain members of the consular staffs of Germany and Austria.

Should foreign consuls be brought into the case diplomatic entanglements might result, and this was one phase of the situation, it was said, which was discussed at the conference in Washington.

The executive committee of Labor's National Peace Council has issued a statement denouncing the charge as slanderous and libelous.

A resolution passed by the committee instructs former Congressman H. Robert Fowler, general counsel, to "take all legal steps to defend the good name of the council, and bring to justice those who have maliciously assailed its honor and good name."

The resolution praises Henry Ford as the great American philanthropist, denounces any increase in the United States army and declares that the council will continue its work in behalf of peace.

### STEEL CORPORATION CLEARED

Commission Declares There Is No Basis for the Accusation That Cover Six Years.

Washington, D. C.—No basis for the charge that the United States Steel Corporation has received enormous rebates from railroads the last six years has been found in the interstate commerce commission's investigation. A report submitted to the senate in response to a resolution by Senator Lane of Oregon, says:

"The commission comes in constant contact with the records and accounts of railroads and other public carriers through its examiners of accounts, and has reason to believe there is no basis for the allegation that the wholesale rebates have been paid to the steel corporation during the period of six years mentioned in the resolution."

### First Oklahoman Electrocuted.

McAlester, Okla.—With a copy of the Bible gripped tightly at his breast, Henry Bookman, Oklahoma's first victim of electrocution, walked to his death in the state penitentiary.

### Cow Breaks Record.

Muffalo, N. Y.—Lady Pontiac Johanna, a cow valued at \$29,000, has just broken the world's record by yielding 658 pounds of milk in one week, from which was made 4181-100 pounds of butter.

### New York Exports Set Record.

New York City.—Exports from the port of New York during November exceeded \$180,000,000, the largest amount in the history of the port, according to estimates made by custom house officials.

AUSTRIAN ENVOY ACCUSED BY NEWSPAPER.

Alleged to Have Used Editor With False Passports in Effort to Get Documents Through.

Washington, D. C.—That Austrian Charges Zwiedinek and Austrian Consul General von Nuber attempted to smuggle official papers to the Vienna government, last June, by using Marjory Braun, of New York, editor of the Hungarian periodical, "Fair Play," as messenger, was the charge laid before the attorney general. The Providence Journal sponsored the charge.

The incident was regarded as parallel in some respects to that of former Ambassador Dunbar and his use of James F. J. Archibald as a messenger. Justice department agents were investigating whether Braun used an American passport.

A letter from Baron Zwiedinek referring to the papers alleged to have been given to Braun was reported to be in the department's hands.

It is charged Braun hid the papers under a cushion in an empty state room adjoining his own on the Scan- dinavian-American liner Oscar II, now the Ford peace ship, last June, when detained at Kirkwall, England. It is said the papers were found and retained by British officials, resulting in the present disclosure.

If Braun used an American passport and this fact was known by Zwiedinek and von Nuber, the master of the latter two officials is considered a foregone conclusion.

### PSYCHOLOGIST IS ARRESTED

Charged With Representing Himself as Being Able to Cure All Kinds of Diseases.

Milwaukee, Wis.—"Dr." Stefan W. Sobolewski, recently of St. Louis, who advertised himself as a "psychologist," and by what he described as the "Science of Phenomena," guaranteed to cure many ailments.

Detective Wesolowski solicited information and permitted the "psychologist" to punch him a few times in the back.

Sobolewski was arrested for practicing medicine without a license, and sentenced to six months in the workhouse without the alternative of a fine.

### Accused of Embezzling \$40,000.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Pinkerton detectives, brought here by the owners of the Majestic Theater, swore out warrants for the arrest of Vic Hugo, manager, and Charles Hodhurst, treasurer of the theater, charging them with embezzlement, which the officers say may reach \$40,000.

### \$11,000,000 for Factory.

Washington.—Bills for an \$11,000,000 government armor plate factory were introduced in both houses of congress by Chairman Tillman of the senate naval committee and Representative Tavenner of Illinois.

### Ford Buys 14 Acres.

Detroit, Mich.—The Ford Motor Car Company has purchased 14 acres of land north of its present plant at a price said to be \$1,400,000. This is the highest price ever paid for land in this vicinity.

## STATE IS GROWING PARSIMONIOUS

FRACTIONS OF CENT ON TAX  
BILLS MUST BE SENT TO  
TREASURY.

### GORDON ASKS FOR RULING

Attorney General Barker Declares That Practice of Holding Out Small Sums Is Illegal and Must Be Stopped.

### Jefferson City.

The attorney general's office has written an opinion to the state auditor holding that county collectors must make settlement for the entire amount of money collected by them, and are not entitled to retain for their own use the sum accumulating from the collection of a full cent on every tax bill ending in the fractional part of a cent.

Auditor Gordon asked Attorney General Barker for an opinion on this subject after making an examination of the records of former collectors of Cole county, and finding that they had received considerably more money than they had accounted for in their settlements.

It has been the practice of collectors of Cole county for many years to pay into the county treasury a sum equal to the total assessed valuation of the county, multiplied by the tax rate. Under the statute the collector is required to collect a full cent whenever a tax bill ends in the fractional part of a cent. As there are 70,000 tax bills a year in Cole county, the aggregate sum of the fractional cents collected amounted to several hundred dollars a year.

The state auditor asked the attorney general whether collectors could be compelled to restore to the treasury the amount of money they had retained as the result of the practice of making no accounting for the fractional parts of cents collected by them, and has received the reply noted above.

### Soft Coal in Missouri.

Since 1840, when the coal deposits of Missouri were first worked, up to the present time, operators have taken 124,104,432 tons of coal from the mines of Missouri, according to a recent bulletin issued by the commission of labor.

The 1914 output of the mines, not including the small quantities dug by farmers and others for their own use, amounted to 3,923,980 short tons, with a spot value of \$6,802,325.

This was a decrease over 1913 when the production amounted to 4,318,125 short tons with a mine value of \$7,268,348, the decrease being 394,145 tons, or 8.85 per cent in quantity and 8.92 per cent in value. The decrease is attributed primarily to the mild winter Missouri experienced last season.

The demand from the railroads was also shorter, owing to the decrease in the amount of freight transported.

Macon county again held first rank for the amount of coal mined during 1914, the output being 765,265 tons, worth at an average of \$158 per ton, \$120,880.4. It is figured that it took 1,555 miners 180 days to produce that quantity of coal. Further returns indicate that Macon county shipped out 733,703 tons of coal, sold locally 21,037 tons, and used at the mines for steam and heat 1625 tons.

The number of fatal accidents in the coal mines of Missouri increased from 10 in 1913 to 19 in 1914. Missouri's coal history dates back to 1806, when it was found on the banks of the Osage river. At the present rate of consumption it is figured that the Missouri coal deposits will last 9,000 years.

### Treasurer Deal Reports.

State Treasurer E. P. Deal, having received the interests on deposits for November, which completes the receipts on this account for the year, has made the following statement for 1915:

Receipts in the revenue fund, \$132,821.19.

Receipts into capital building fund, \$80,702.15. Total, \$213,523.34.

The receipts in the third year of the terms of his predecessors follow:

J. F. Gmelich, in 1907, \$80,748.92; James Cowgill, in 1911, \$96,481.06.

The 1915 figure is an increase of \$23,072.27 over Gmelich and \$37,340.12 over Cowgill.

### Debaters Chosen.

The state university faculty has chosen 20 men to represent our college at a tri-state oratorical debate. Texas and Colorado are also to choose their men in the near future.

### Fee on All Capital.

The supreme court of the state has sustained the contention of the state department that a new corporation seeking a charter must pay tax on all the capital employed in the firm's business.

### Too Much Profit.

John M. Atkinson, chairman of the public service commission, let it be known that he would investigate the alleged fact that the Mississippi River Power Distributing Co. was making 20 per cent on its investment.

### Must Pay School Salaries.

The supreme court has granted a writ of mandamus to the regents of the Cape Girardeau normal school to compel State Auditor Gordon to honor requisitions on the deficiency appropriation of that institution.

The teachers in the normal school have not been paid their salaries for December, 1914. When the warrants were presented to the auditor in April of this year for \$5,765.37, representing the December salaries, he refused to audit them.

Gordon said he based his refusal to audit the normal school warrants on the ground that the language of the legislature in making the deficiency appropriation was not sufficiently clear and specific.

The legislature appropriated \$192,000 for the maintenance of the Cape Girardeau school for 1913-14 and to meet the deficiencies of the said institution for 1913-14. Later in the same session of the act the various items for which the money is to be spent during the present biennial period were set out, but the deficiency was not mentioned again.

Chief Justice Woodson, who wrote the opinion, holds that the court's decision applies not only to the Cape Girardeau normal, but to all other institutions of the state which come under the same section.

### Seville, Revivalist, Wonder Worker.

It is estimated that the total attendance at the Seville revival meetings in Jefferson City since they began six weeks ago has been 125,000. The total number of trail blitters to date is in the neighborhood of 4,000. The "campfire" closed last Sunday night, and the evangelist has departed for Emporia, Kan., where he will conduct a similar revival.

Mr. Seville conducted exercises at the Missouri penitentiary just before he left the city, and 104 convicts announced a change of heart. At a previous meeting 128 had "walked the glory path."

An experience meeting for men was held at the hall of representatives, at which Zach Patterson, assistant counsel for the public service commission, State Auditor Gordon, Charles Tweedie, a manufacturer, Howard Gass, state superintendent of schools, February E. Lockett, a lawyer and F. A. Mayhall of the state insurance department, spoke.

### Short Course for Rural Ministers.

That the rural preacher may become more efficient in his field in proportion to the broader acquaintance he may have with the farmers' problem is a theory which will be tried out at the Missouri University at Columbia, for they have arranged a short course for country ministers at the college of agriculture during the week of January 3 to 7, and the first course given by any state institution will be exemplified.

The special short course for rural preachers will be given each day, beginning at 8:30 o'clock in the morning and ending at 2 in the afternoon. In these talks, the rural preachers will be given a chance to hear men discuss rural conditions and modern progressive movements for the betterment of country life, as they have learned it from years of observation and investigation. From 2 to 5 each afternoon the rural preachers will be given an opportunity to attend the Home-makers and Rural Life Conferences.

### "Blue Book" Ahead of Time.

Advance copies of the official manual of Missouri, generally known as the "Blue Book," have been delivered to the secretary of state fully one month ahead of the schedule time. This manual is for the years 1915 and 1916. Copies will be mailed to all the newspapers, and within the next few days 18,000 copies will be distributed. The new manual is more condensed than the one for 1913-1914. Many new features have been added. The first page proper contains the American flag, and the second Key's national song. Much space is given to agriculture, poultry, dairy interests and other matters of moment. Veterinary surgeons are given space to tell of remedies for hog cholera, and there is a treatise on the prevention of tuberculosis.

### To Remain Unfurnished.

Under a decision of the supreme court the new capitol, which is to be completed according to contract, by July 1, 1916, will have to go unfurnished until after the next legislative session, because the last three legislatures failed to authorize the capitol commission to buy furniture.

The legislature appropriated \$300,000 for the purchase of furniture, but neglected to delegate the authority to the commission to expend the money. The commission bought furniture to the extent of \$22.50 and filed the bill with the auditor to make a test case. The auditor, by prearrangement, refused to honor the account, and the commission applied for writ of mandamus in the supreme court. The court denied the writ.

### Clark to Nominat Wilson.

Nothing could be more appropriate, according to several prominent Missouri Democrats than that the speech nominating Woodrow Wilson at St. Louis should be made by Speaker Champ Clark.

### Convicts Have Tonsillitis.

More than 100 convicts who reported at the hospital recently were discovered to be suffering from tonsillitis. There have been a few cases in the recent past, but no epidemic was thought prevalent.

### Hopewell Suspect Fined.

Hopewell, Va.—The Da Pont workman arrested the day before the big fire here on suspicion that he was plotting to blow up the plant has been fined \$25 and placed under bonds to keep the peace.

### New York in Milk Famine.

New York.—The health department announced that New York City is facing a serious milk shortage as a result of the enormous purchases of condensed milk by the allies for the soldiers in the trenches.

## NOTE TO AUSTRIA NEAR ULTIMATUM

MUST DISAVOW ANCONA SINKING  
AND PAY CASH IN  
DEMNITIES.

### PUNISH COMMANDER, DEMAND

Prompt Reply Requested if Cordial Relations Between the Two Nations Are to Be Maintained.

Washington.—Following is the text of the note dispatched last week to the Austrian government by Secretary Lansing: Department of State, Washington, D. C., December 6, 1915. Secretary of State to Ambassador Penfield.

Please deliver a note to the minister of foreign affairs textually as follows:

"Reliable information obtained from American and other survivors who were passengers on the steamship Ancona shows that, on November 7, a submarine flying the Austro-Hungarian flag fired a solid shot through the steamship; that thereupon the Ancona attempted to escape, but being overhauled by the submarine she stopped; that after a brief period and before the crew and passengers were all able to take to the boats the submarine fired a number of shells at the vessel and finally torpedoed and sank her while there were yet many persons on board, and that by gun fire and foundering of the vessel a large number of persons lost their lives or were seriously injured, among whom were citizens of the United States.

"The Austro-Hungarian government has been advised, through the correspondence which has passed between the United States and Germany, of the attitude of the government of the United States as to the use of submarines in attacking vessels of commerce and the acquiescence of Germany in that attitude, yet with full knowledge on the part of the Austro-Hungarian government of the views of the government of the United States as expressed in no uncertain terms to the ally of Austria-Hungary, the commander of the submarine which attacked the Ancona failed to put in a place of safety the crew and passengers of the vessel which they purported to destroy because, it is presumed, of the impossibility of taking it into port as a prize of war.

"The government of the United States considers that the commander violated the principles of international law and of humanity by shooting and torpedoing the Ancona before persons on board had been put in a place of safety or even given sufficient time to leave the vessel. The conduct of the commander can only be characterized as wanton slaughter of defenseless non-combatants, slain, at the time when the vessel was sinking and torpedoed, who were not, it appears, retreating or attempting to escape.

"The government of the United States is forced therefore to conclude either that the commander of the submarine acted in violation of his instructions or that the imperial and royal government failed to issue instructions to the commanders of its submarines in accordance with the law of nations and the principles of humanity.

"The government of the United States is unwilling to believe the latter alternative and to credit the Austro-Hungarian government with an intention to permit its submarines to destroy the lives of helpless men, women and children. It prefers to believe that the commander of the submarine committed this outrage without authority and contrary to the general or special instructions which he had received.

"As the good relations of the two countries must rest upon a common regard for law and humanity, the government of the United States cannot be expected to do otherwise than to demand that the imperial and royal government denounce the sinking of the Ancona as an illegal and indefensible act; that the officer who perpetrated the deed must be punished and that reparation by the payment of an indemnity be made for the citizens of the United States who were killed or injured by the attack on the vessel.

"The government of the United States expects that the Austro-Hungarian government, appreciating the gravity of the case, will accede to its demand promptly, and it rests its expectation on the belief that the Austro-Hungarian government will not sanction or defend an act which is condemned by the world as inhuman and barbarous, which is abhorrent to all civilized nations, and which has caused the death of innocent American citizens."

(Signed) "LANSING."